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Vol. 9



MARCH 1928

No. 9



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER

EDITOR

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CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|-------------|
| The Belgian Asbestos Shingle Industry | 2 |
| The Distribution of Asbestos—Comparison of Mining Methods | 3 |
| Finnish Asbestos | 16 |
| Fact and Fancy | |
| A Monograph on Asbestos | 18 |
| Developments at Kaapsche Hoop | 18 |
| The Economics Branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines | 20 |
| A Unique Advertising Plan | 20 |
| Talking Across the Ocean | 22 |
| Micro-Asbestos | 25 |
| Market Conditions | 28 |
| Asbestos Cement Uniquely Used | 30 |
| Contractors & Distributors Page | |
| Table for Figuring Areas for Standard Screwed Fittings | 33 |
| Wage Notes | 33 |
| Brake Lines | 34 |
| Production Statistics | 36 |
| Imports and Exports | 39 |
| News of the Industry | 44 |
| Patents | 48 |
| Building Statistics | 50 |
| Automobile Production | 50 |
| This and That | 51 |

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March 1928

Page One

The Belgian Asbestos Shingle Industry

One of Belgium's rapidly growing industries is the manufacture of asbestos cement shingles and sheeting.

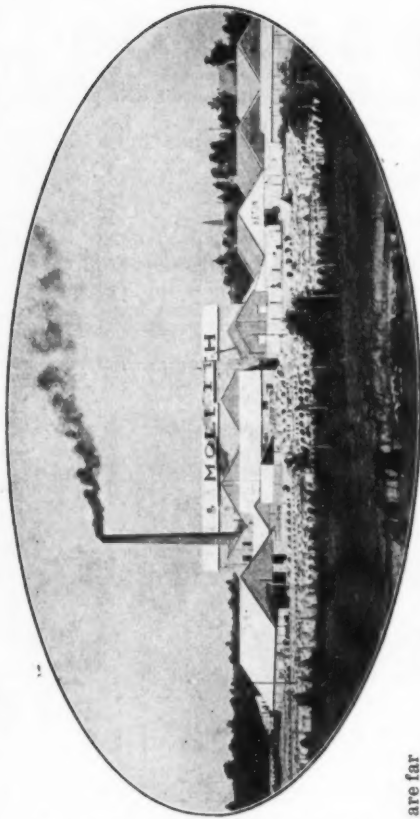
Since 1900, when the first asbestos shingles were made in Belgium, several plants have spread all over the country, in spite of the fact that asbestos producing countries are far distant. Belgium does

have, however, the Belgian Artificial Portland Cement Works, from which unlimited quantities of Portland Cement, used in the manufacture of the shingles, can be obtained.

One cause for the high development of this industry in Belgium is the low cost of hand labor needed in the manufacture of these materials.

Most of the asbestos cement materials manufactured in Belgium are made by the laminated, or Hatschek process.

The above illustration shows the plant of Beton & Mollith, S. A., at Moll, Belgium. This firm has recently issued a very attractive booklet showing their works, etc., which will be gladly furnished any of our readers by direct request addressed to that firm.



The Distribution of Asbestos

IV. Comparison of Mining Methods

We have seen from previous articles in this series, how distribution is affected by various conditions, climatic, territorial, transportation, etc., etc.

One reason for the varied nature of the methods and channels of distribution is the variance in the deposits themselves, and this variance gives rise to many differences in mining the material, which in turn, naturally affect the distribution, perhaps by way of price, or because of uniformity, or otherwise, of supply.

It would not seem amiss, therefore, to discuss briefly these variances in asbestos mining, as shown by the methods used in the different countries where asbestos is found. These methods may vary because of geological conditions, geographical location, climate, race, etc. In some countries the mining methods are most primitive, in others very highly developed. Some deposits can show a profit only by the use of a large amount of machinery—others would show enormous losses were machinery of the higher type used.

For this discussion we are taking the three asbestos producing areas of Thetford Mines (Canada), Arizona and the Blue and Amosite deposits of Africa, and will describe the mining methods employed in each.

Canada.

The Canadian Asbestos Deposits lie in a belt of serpentine varying in width from a few hundred feet to several miles. Only a few localities in this deposit are sufficiently rich in fibre to permit of their being worked—the balance is either unexplored owing to heavy overburden, or contains little or no fibre.

The earliest workings were sunk on outcrops of crude-bearing rock. The usual method was to sink a test pit following the richest portion of the ore body, extending laterally as the work progressed, and removing the broken rock either by shovel or cable derrick.

The pits thus formed were in many instances restricted by the boundaries of the lot containing them, neighboring lots having been taken over by competitors. Where the area worked proved particularly rich, its extension was in-

— A S B E S T O S —

variably downward, rather than in any other possible direction.

It therefore became necessary, in many instances, to utilize other methods of ore removal so that the boundary walls on which the derricks rested could be torn down to permit of the further deepening of the pit, and, incidentally, to obtain many thousands of tons of easily accessible and rich ore from the tearing down of the walls themselves.

Naturally, the pits were widened to their fullest extent, and where space permits, cable derricks operate today, the largest installation of this type in the world having a span of some 1200 feet, and a hoisting height of over 500 feet from pit-floor to cableway.

The method immediately following the cable derrick as a hoisting medium is the incline tunnel, combined either with locomotive or rope-haulage. This permits of shovel loading into ore cars, instead of manhandling the ore into derrick boxes.

In one instance the pit having bottomed to a "V," and the neighboring competitor being unwilling to reduce the height of the party wall on which rested the derricks of both, it was incumbent to install a system of shrinkage stoping and "glory-holing" in conjunction with several miles of underground working so that the ore could be brought to the surface.

"Glory-holing" consists of driving a raise (vertical tunnel) to the surface, in this instance the pit-floor, and installing a chute gate at the bottom. The ore at the edges of the hole is broken down it, and loaded into cars at the bottom, thence is transported thru a haulage drift, and hoisted to the surface either by an incline or a vertical shaft.

"Shrinkage stoping" consists of developing a cavern underground and breaking down the roof. Sufficient broken ore must be kept in the stope to allow the drills to be set up—the balance is drawn off thru chute gates into cars on the level below.

As the demand for shorter grades of asbestos increased, deposits containing no "crude" could be worked profitably. These deposits have to depend on low cost operation, and

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— A S B E S T O S —

are worked by steam or electric shovel, together with incline hoisting.

Summarizing, we have three methods:

1. Box loading and cable derrick hoisting.
2. Shovel loading and incline hoisting.
3. Gravity loading and shaft incline hoisting.

The advantages of the box loading and cable derrick hoisting method are maximum facility for crude picking, facility of selection of ore and waste, minimum size of rock to the crusher, and permanent life of installation.

By the shovel loading and incline hoisting method we get good crude picking facilities and selection of ore and waste, and cheap loading into cars.

The gravity loading and shaft or incline hoisting method shows relatively long life of installation, gives large reserves of broken ore, can be worked in all weathers and results in very cheap loading.

Of course all these methods have some disadvantages, such as poor crude picking facilities, large rock to crushers, high cost of installation, high cost of operation, foreign matter in workings, lack of selectivity of ore, difficulty of waste rock disposal, short life. None of the methods, of course, show all these disadvantages.

It is said to be a fact that the Asbestos Industry in Canada, (irrespective of labor costs) mines, mills and prepares for market material at a lower cost per ton mined than any other industry in the world. This against the low cost of native labor in tropical countries—a triumph for economy.

Arizona.

The method of mining asbestos in Arizona must differ from that prevalent in Canada, as the distribution of asbestos in the rock is entirely different.

In Canada, asbestos veins permeate the serpentine rock in all different directions, and these asbestos containing serpentine rocks occur in big masses, perhaps more than a thousand feet thick and a mile or more in several directions, with irregular asbestos veins here, there and everywhere, in many places large and numerous enough for economical exploitation, in others too lean to warrant extraction. Aside from occasional intrusions of other than serpentine rock

— A S B E S T O S —

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■

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into the asbestos belt, the entire mass of asbestos bearing serpentine must be explored to find the richest locations, where mining is most profitable. These investigations start, naturally, at exposed rock surfaces, and as the whole country consists of rolling and undulating hills, these first test holes or pits are either at or near the top, or on the side of a gently sloping hill, and further development either results in a big hole or pit, or a terrace-like, open-face quarry, as asbestos veins occur all thru a massive formation and open-cut mining is much cheaper than underground work in cost per ton of rock mined. The overburden of soil is bothersome only in a few places.

Why underground mining is nevertheless resorted to in Canada and under what conditions it is either necessary or advisable to practice it, would be quite a lengthy dissertation in itself and should be discussed separately.

As far as Arizona asbestos mining methods are concerned, nobody does nor could possibly use the quarry or pit method, as all Arizona asbestos deposits occur in well defined but quite narrow zones of great regularity and continuity, and between these fiberized zones is barren rock from 50 to 300 feet thick, which it would be useless to mine.

That part of Arizona, where the well known asbestos deposits occur, is essentially a canyon country. Out-croppings of asbestos are always first seen on the more or less perpendicular canyon walls, and single veins of asbestos have been followed in a straight and horizontal line for over 1000 feet without a break or deviation.



A typical example of Arizona asbestos mining being given by the Regal Mine, opposite the Salt Banks on the Salt River, a few miles above Roosevelt Lake, it will be illustrative to describe the situation there.

Nearly all of the approximately one thousand acres belonging to the Regal Mine lie on a mountain slope, rising first gently, higher up abruptly, nearly 2000 feet above the Salt River. From the top of the mountain about 400 feet down, we find mostly sandstone and quartzites, both of which contain no asbestos. Underneath is a layer of limestone in the aggregate about 150 to 200 feet thick, under which again is a layer of about 300 or 400 feet of diabase. Near the contact of limestone and diabase, we find in the

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Photos by courtesy of Mr. Jan DeWitt

Views of the Blue Asbestos Mines in the Kuruman District. These photos were taken by Mr. DeWitt himself on a recent visit to the South African Mining District.

— A S B E S T O S —

limestone a layer of serpentine containing asbestos in veins, in what has been termed a blanket formation, as all veins are horizontal and continuous for long distances before any breaks or irregularities occur.

This serpentine with asbestos having been located on a steep slope, or nearly perpendicular canyon wall, the only way to find out whether there is asbestos in paying quantities, is to tunnel, but since we never expect to get thru the entire mountain, we should say "addit."

To visualize conditions, it should be remembered that the contact planes between the overlying quartzites, the limestone below and the diabase beneath the latter, are horizontal and therefore parallel to each other, and so is the serpentine, which is embedded in the limestone and contains the asbestos. But also all asbestos veins are horizontal and parallel to each other; they do not criss-cross the serpentine like in Canada, nor do these "blankets" of serpentine assume anywhere near the thickness of the massive serpentine in Canada.

Everything being parallel and horizontal, our addits go straight into the mountains on a level plane, as any deviation from the horizontal would make them miss the asbestos and lead into barren rock.

The most approved mining practice is to start new addits every 100 or 200 feet along the outcropping of asbestos on the canyon wall and to cross-cut every 50 feet, thereby creating workings similar to checker board in appearance.

These addits are usually from 6 to 6½ feet high and 4 feet wide and in the majority of workings of the Regal Mine there is a serpentine zone or blanket of about one foot thickness right above the floor on both sides of each addit, overlain by about 4 feet of barren limestone, on top of which is another serpentine zone of about 18 inches, containing asbestos in large and small veins, but all parallel and horizontal. These 18 inches of fiberized serpentine contain sometimes as many as three veins of from 1 to 3 inches fibre length and many smaller ones.

Up and down the approximately 2000 feet of a cliff or steep mountain side we have found seven either single or double zones of fiberization with something like 150 feet or

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more of barren rock between, and each zone requires a separate system of addits, cross-cuts and working chambers.

This summary description is, of course, a generalization of conditions and does not take into account irregularities of formation, such as are occasioned by local upheavals, slides, lifts or dips. Strange to say, the longest fibres, the best quality and the greatest amount of asbestos are always encountered where irregularities occur, and sometimes the system of underground workings has to be changed slightly, but no radical changes in formation can be imagined which would ever make open mining possible in Arizona.

Africa.

Thruout the whole extent of country from South of Prieska to north of Kuruman, a distance of over 300 miles, where practically all the blue asbestos or crocidolite in the world is procured, it is safe to say that there is no mining machinery in use.

Most of the properties are merely worked as quarries, shallow trenches or by adits, or small shafts of small extent and depth. On a few of the better class of occurrences a proper mining layout has been developed, with regular levels, winzes and the rest, and the asbestos seams blocked out, but even here everything is done by hand labor, windlasses, ladders, "coco-pans" propelled by man-power, or donkey-power, and all mining carried on by hammer and hand-drill.

Blue asbestos mining is thus exactly similar to the mining of a century or more ago, and most of it resembles the haphazard methods of the lead miners of that time, little burrows and tunnels zigzagging along the lode, relies of which are to be seen in many parts of England and no doubt in other countries as well.

The reasons for this backwardness are not far to seek. The thinness of the seams (a rich deposit goes only two inches or so in a working face), the irregularity and patchiness of the deposit, the great extent over which the work is spread and the smallness of the output from each property, are the determining factors. An output of 100 tons per month has been obtained from a mine occasionally, but it is a very exceptional occurrence. Ten, twenty or twenty-

— A S B E S T O S —

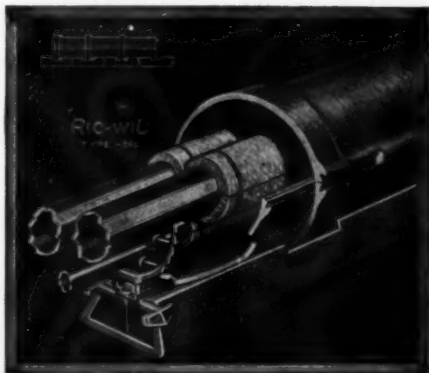
five tons per month is much nearer the average output. In most cases the seams are too thin to follow underground, and when work is so impermanent, it would be folly to attempt modern mechanical improvements. Even in the richest mines, the cost of headgear, haulage, engines and compressors would be prohibitive. Luckily water difficulties are non-existent in this dry country, and timbering is entirely unnecessary.

An actual attempt to equip a mine near Kuruman with mechanical appliances failed utterly. One improvement could undoubtedly be made in some cases—the introduction of a self-contained portable compressor plant with jack hammers for quicker development work when needed.

Conditions surrounding the mining of amosite asbestos in the South African fields, are radically different from those found in connection with the blue material. The mining of amosite presents no great difficulties. The present workings consist of several adits driven in along the dip of the reefs at about 22 to 25 degrees, each of which is equipped with haulage machinery; a pumping plant is also installed as a considerable quantity of water is met with in the lower levels. A vertical main shaft is now under construction which will cut the reef at the seventh level and thru this eventually all rock and fibre will be drawn up. Drilling machinery is unnecessary, the "rock" in which the Amosite occurs being so soft that most of the holes are made with an auger; a native has been known to drill and blast out as much as 12 tons of asbestos rock in one shift. On the other hand the ironstone enclosing the deposit is so solid and firm that timbering is almost unnecessary.

It will be seen from the above that the mining methods in one country are no guide for some other. A new deposit therefore must almost invariably work out the method best suited to its peculiar conditions. The descriptions of the mining in the three different districts, however, cover most of the operations used in the various asbestos mines.

Note: To those who have assisted us in the preparation of this article we extend thanks.



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Finnish Asbestos

The Crude Asbestos produced in Finland is most interesting. Its fibrous character is shown by the accompanying photograph.

The material is of a micaceous rock formation, giving both the crude and to even greater extent the ground or fiberized material, a "shining" or glittering" appearance.



The specimen pictured was sent to us by Finska Mineral Aktiebolaget of Helsingfors, Finland, manufacturers of asbestos mattresses, board, asbestos cement products, packing, etc.

Some of the prepared material is quite fibrous in character, comparable almost to Canadian Paper Stock. It is made in five grades, viz: I, A, AA, AAA1, AAA2.

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FACT AND FANCY

A Monograph on Asbestos.

We were greatly interested a few weeks ago when informed by the Department of Mines of Canada that under the auspices of their Mineral Resources Division, a monograph on Asbestos was being prepared by J. G. Ross, Consulting Engineer of Montreal.

Later we were delighted to learn that this monograph would be in the form of a book, comparable to Fritz Cirkel's "Chrysotile Asbestos," but of course giving up-to-date information on Asbestos, and the progress made on mining, milling and manufacturing.

"Chrysotile Asbestos" has been out of print for several years, and we believe we can voice the opinion of the entire Asbestos Industry when we say that a new volume will be highly prized by the Industry, and loyally supported in every way.

The assistance of our own staff, and all information we have or can obtain, has been most willingly placed at the disposal of Mr. Ross, and we feel sure that all our readers who have any special knowledge of any particular phase of Asbestos mining, milling or manufacture, will gladly co-operate with Mr. Ross in this most worthy work he is undertaking.

To date there has been no announcement as to the expected date of completion of this work, altho it is being pushed rapidly, nor is any information available as to the cost of this book when completed, but no doubt the Asbestos Industry will be advised of this in due course.

Developments at Kaapsche Hoop.

According to the South African Mining and Engineering Journal, it is reported that the New Amianthus Company is contemplating the erection of an aerial ropeway transporter over the mountains, between the mill and the nearest rail point on the Delago Bay main line.

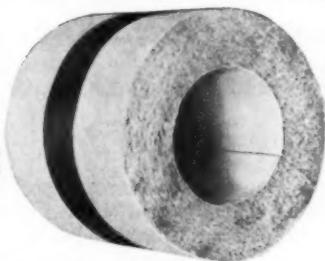
Transport of the output over the execrable roads connecting the property with Godwan River has been a severe handicap to an increased output. The Amianthus Fibre is said to be of high quality, and it appears that the hope of

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a railway connection from Barberton will probably never be realized. The distance to be covered by a ropeway is about nine miles. Capital cost will probably be considerable but actual running expenses very small.

We in America, with miles of concrete roads, and truck service in abundance can scarcely appreciate the almost impossibility of transportation in the African Asbestos Mining District.

The Economics Branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The Economics Branch of the U. S. Bureau of Mines has recently added to its activities a non-metallic minerals section.

The work of the Economics Branch is centered in Washington, D. C., and concerns particularly the study of such business problems as systematized cost keeping, distribution of products, transportation, better knowledge of markets, market requirements, extension of uses and similar features that have an important bearing on the healthy prosperity of any industry.

Oliver Bowles, formerly Supervising Engineer of the Non-metallic Minerals Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., who is known to our readers because of his interest in the subject of Asbestos, was placed in charge of this new section on March 1st, and has already asked this office for the privilege of calling on us for any information or assistance needed. Naturally, we have assured Mr. Bowles of our constant desire to serve him by supplying such knowledge as is ours.

A Unique Advertising Plan.

"Kook's Correspondence Tour" is a new advertising stunt, at least in the asbestos field.

Basically it is direct mail advertising, and in the circular letter class, but for attention value, and sustained interest value, we doubt if we have ever seen a better.

The Gibson-Homans Western Company of Kansas City, Mo., which is responsible for the Tour, manufactures roof coatings, roofing cements, paints and specialties. Incidentally, they publish a very attractive four page house organ each month, called "Lightnin' News."

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The Tour consists of a series of letters, the first offering to book your reservations for the trip, and enclosing "ticket." The second letter concerns the first stop, Telford Mines, P. Q., gives a description of the mines, a picture of a pit, quite a bit of information concerning asbestos and its use, as a binder in roof cements and coatings, and encloses a small sample of Crude Asbestos.

Other stops are Coal Tar and Asphalt Plants, Spanish Pigment Works, Inspection of Testing Grounds, Fields of Research, etc., etc.

Many people like to know the whys and wherefores of the materials they use—what pleasanter way to learn about them than this.

Talking Across the Ocean.

While all of you have of course read of the telephone communication between New York and London, it may be of interest to our readers to know that at least one member of the Asbestos Industry has actually used this service in talking asbestos matters.

This particular gentleman, who is too modest to permit us to publish his name, has talked across the ocean twice, once from New York to London, and later from London to New York, and he tells us the service was excellent on both occasions, the call going thru in about five minutes and the connection being as distinct as tho the other participant in the conversation was but a few miles away.

"But," continues our correspondent, "one must *forget* the cost of such a conversation."

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Micro-Asbestos

Our September number made mention of Micro-Asbestos.

Information supplied us by the miners of this material, Bernfeld & Rosenberg of Vienna, indicates that this

material is what is known in the States as Asbestine.

The accompanying illustrations show the mine, which is located at Rechnitz (Burgenland) and the opening of the tunnels



where the material is procured.

Micro-Asbestos analyzes as follows: Silica, 49.81%; alumina, 2.19%; ferrie oxide, 2.80%; magnesia, 27.96%; calcium oxide, 13.21%; water, 3.91%; manganous oxide, traces.

Fig. 1 (see page 27) shows a microscopic photograph of powdered micro-asbestos, magnified 50 fold, Fig 2 the material finely washed and ground, also magnified 50 fold.

Micro-Asbestos is used as a filler for rubber, in the paper industry, paint, etc.

In its crude form it is a taley rock green in color. Samples of both the crude and ground



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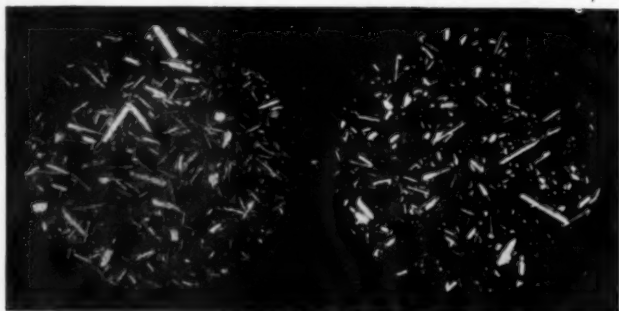


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

material are in our possession, and Bernfeld & Rosenberg, Wahringenstrasse 33, Vienna, will be glad to send samples or answer questions from those interested.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Brooklyn

GEORGE MACLELLAN & Co., LTD.

GLASGOW N.
ASBESTOS WORKS :: GLASGOW W.
SCOTLAND

Spinners & Weavers of Asbestos

Ask Our Prices and Samples

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

YARN

CLOTH

TAPE

SLEEVING

ROPE LAGGING

SPECIALTIES

FINE YARNS

FINE CLOTHS

British Belting & Asbestos Ltd.

59 Southwark Street, LONDON, S. E. 1

ASBESTOS

MARKET



TRADE MARK

ASBESTOS-CEMENT
SHINGLES
CORRUGATED
SHEETS
AND LUMBER,

ARE USED EXTENSIVELY
BY THE BELGIAN RAILWAY
AUTHORITIES & WAR
DEPARTMENT.
THIS IS PROOF OF
THEIR QUALITY.

**L. Scheerders-
Van Kerchove,**
St. Niklaas (Waes)
Belgium

QUOTATIONS, LITER-
ATURE and SAM-
PLES SUBMITTED TO
ANYONE INTER-
ESTED.

General Business.

The present state of general business appears to be large volume with small profits, prices having been reduced in many lines, either for sensible sales reasons as in the case of automobiles, or for senseless price cutting competition.

Unemployment is not diminishing, which means that a large market is taken away from the producers of living necessities and of some luxuries.

Basic industries are busy; building construction showing increases each month now that winter is passing.

Asbestos—The Raw Material.

The market in raw asbestos is steady and there is a very pronounced shortage of spinning fibres and No. 2 Crude, while the production of Crude No. 1 more nearly equals the demand. Naturally production in Canadian fields has fallen off during the winter, Canada having experienced an unusually severe winter. Likewise in Arizona, movement of Crude from the mines to the rail-

--- A S B E S T O S ---

CONDITIONS

road has been practically stopped for weeks at a time since the beginning of the year, owing to snow in the higher altitudes and rain in the valleys. Only a few trucks have been able to get thru and one of the Arizona mines has resorted to "burro-train" transportation in order to satisfy customers.

Manufactured Goods.

The market for asbestos manufactured products continues fair. Prices in most lines are fairly steady.

The insulation field, while nearing the end of its season, is active.

An insulation contractor in the steel industry belt in western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, tells us that there has been very little activity in extension work, which means little insulation work for the steel industry. This apparent slump is evidently the result of the many mergers going on in the steel industry, which tends to hold up extension or improvement work.

Brake Lining volume continues good.

March 1928



TRADE MARK

"EVERITE"

SHINGLES

LUMBER

CORRUGATED SHEETS
in ASBESTOS-CEMENT

"GIFFA"

DECORATIVE

WALL-LINING

(patented)

The best imitation of Marble,
Ceramics, Wood, etc. Panels
measuring 8' 3" x 4', 27 Patterns

Ask for Prices, Literature
and Samples

**Societe Francaise de
L'Everite**

Plaine St. Denis nr. Paris
(France)

The Famous French
Asbestos-Cement
Manufacturers

— A S B E S T O S —

Shingle manufacturers are anticipating a busy and prosperous season.

Altogether, one cannot complain.

One of our correspondents, in commenting on the market situation in the Asbestos Industry as pertaining to Europe, says that on the whole asbestos manufacturers are busy and prices of manufactured products have substantially advanced, due to the higher cost of raw materials. He goes on to say that most buyers are fully aware of the fact that the Canadian mines are producing less long fibre and crudes for each ton of rock lifted, and they therefore realize that the mines are entitled to the asked for advance.

Asbestos Cement—Uniquely Used

Asbestos Cement has been found useful by the Fuller Brush Company as an insulation for their cement (not asbestos) pots.

The cement used in filling brush handles is kept in electrically heated pots, a copper rod inserted in the center of the pot conducting the heat up thru the cement. These pots, however, have excessive radiation if not covered with asbestos cement as an insulation material.

The pots were designed by the Fuller Company in co-operation with the General Electric Company, and have been installed in all branch factories of the Fuller Company.

It is quite possible that Asbestos Cement could be, and perhaps is used, in other places, for the purpose of keeping things warm. If any of our readers know of such uses, tell us about them.

We are in the market for
RHODESIAN AND CANADIAN ASBESTOS

Chrysotile — Blue — Amosite

E. GROSS & CO., Inc.

Hartford, Conn. (Main Office)

200 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

Asbestos Fibre

*for the manufacture
of*

Roofing Cements • Fibrous Paints

Filtration Packings

Asbestos Shingles and Lumber

Insulating Cements

Asbestos Paper • Pipe Coverings

Asbestos Millboard

High Temperature Cements

**THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS
CORPORATION**



Office and Mines

**EAST BROUGHTON, PROVINCE of QUEBEC
CANADA**

A S B E S T O S

Mean Sq. Ft. Areas Std Screwed Fittings

| Pipe Size | 1/2" | 1" | 1 1/2" | 2" | 2 1/2" | 3" | Pipe Size |
|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| 1/2 | 1/8 | 1/6 | 2/9 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/2 |
| 3/4 | 1/7 | 1/5 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3/4 |
| 1 | 1/5 | 1/4 | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 |
| 1 1/4 | 1/4 | 3/8 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2/3 | 2/3 | 1 1/4 |
| 1 1/2 | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 5/8 | 2/3 | 3/4 | 1 1/2 |
| 2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 2/3 | 3/4 | 5/6 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 1/2 | 2/3 | 2/3 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/6 | 1 1/3 | 2 1/2 |
| 3 | 5/6 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/2 | 1 2/3 | 3 |
| 3 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/6 | 1 1/3 | 1 1/2 | 1 2/3 | 1 3/4 | 3 1/2 |
| 4 | 1 1/5 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 3/4 | 2 | 2 1/6 | 4 |
| 4 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 2/3 | 1 5/6 | 2 | 2 1/4 | 2 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| 5 | 1 2/3 | 1 5/6 | 2 | 2 1/4 | 2 1/2 | 2 2/3 | 5 |
| 6 | 2 1/6 | 2 1/2 | 2 2/3 | 2 3/4 | 3 | 3 1/3 | 6 |
| 7 | 2 5/6 | 3 | 3 1/3 | 4 | 4 1/6 | 4 1/3 | 7 |
| 8 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 4 | 4 1/2 | 4 3/4 | 5 3/4 | 8 |
| 9 | 4 1/4 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 5 1/4 | 5 1/2 | 6 | 9 |
| 10 | 5 1/6 | 5 1/2 | 5 2/3 | 6 | 6 1/2 | 7 | 10 |
| 12 | 6 5/6 | 7 1/4 | 7 2/3 | 8 | 8 1/2 | 9 | 12 |

Note: Figures at top of Columns
denote thickness of Insulation.
Figures in Columns denote
mean area of Insulation on Fittings

— A S B E S T O S —

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

THE TABLE FOR FIGURING AREAS FOR STANDARD SCREWED FITTINGS

The table appearing on the opposite page, which has been supplied us thru the courtesy of the Asbestos Board of Trade of New York, is for use in calculating the surface areas of Standard Screwed Fittings.

The top line of figures indicates the thickness of the insulation, while the extreme right and left vertical columns indicate the size of the fittings.

As an example, let us suppose that we wish to determine the quantity of asbestos cement required to cover 50 fittings, of a 4 inch size with asbestos cement 1" thick.

We find that the area of 1 fitting of the 4 inch size, according to the table, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, and therefore the area of 50 fittings would be 75 square feet. This figure contemplates applying the cement in 1" thickness. (If the cement is to be applied 2" thick, we must figure on an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ square feet for 1 fitting—see table—or 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ square feet for the 50 fittings.)

Cements vary as to covering capacity, and we must therefore know the covering capacity per bag of the cement to be used if we wish to figure accurately. Let us suppose that a 100-lb. bag of the cement to be used has a covering capacity of 15 square feet, 1" thick. This would mean that to cover the 75 square feet (area of the 50 fittings) it would require 5 bags of cement, weighing 100 lbs. each.

The Asbestos Board of Trade of New York will gladly answer any questions concerning this table which our readers may like to ask.

April "ASBESTOS" will contain a table for the finding of areas of flanged fittings.

WAGE NOTES

New York City. Agreements with asbestos workers in New York City and New Jersey were signed by the Asbestos Contractors on January 11th, but in effect from January 1st, 1928, and the locals signing them a few days later. Both agreements run until December 31st, 1929. Rate is \$1.50 per hour for mechanics, this to continue during 1928 and 1929.

The American Contractor reports that while January was an unusually active month in the negotiating of new rates in the general building trade, wage scales remained practically stationary.

— A S B E S T O S —



NEW 1928 PLANS — CONTEMPLATED ADOPTION OF CODE OF ETHICS AND UNIFORM COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

At the February meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association plans of paramount importance to the industry were discussed.

It is expected that the adoption of uniform standard cost accounting principles by all members will spread more general knowledge of production troubles and remedies, incidentally and ultimately affecting savings in both manufacturing as well as selling operations.

The adoption of a code of ethics usually results in a reduction in selling costs. Selling plans are sometimes loaded with items such as unfair advertising expenses, enormous quantities of free literature which never see the light of day after reaching the intended user, stock consignments which eat up interest and tie up working capital, and duplication of effort at heavy expense to each member in obtaining and disbursing the same general information so necessary to each member in the proper conduct of a prosperous, profitable business.

Of course private brand and returned goods evils, together with obsolescence of former popular sizes and parts, as well as standardization to eliminate odd sizes, play an important part in these plans.

An exchange of market statistics and potentialities and a stimulation of wholesale and retail outlets to secure their just shares of available business were also considered.

These are activities sponsored by the National Chamber of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission of the United States, with both of which bodies J. T. Spicer, President and W. J. Parker, Commissioner, of the Association, expect to co-operate to the fullest possible extent.

The reproduction of old photograph, which appeared on page 2 of February "ASBESTOS" apparently excited quite a bit of interest among our readers, and we are indebted to some of them for the following information:

Mr. "Hoag" of the Philip Carey Company, was really L. O. Hooge. Mr. Richmond, was Arthur M. Richmond of the Keystone Covering Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Richmond now being deceased and the company out of business.

Mr. Todd was Henry C. Todd of the Chicago Fireproof Covering Company.

— A S B E S T O S —

"CAPE" BLUE ASBESTOS

POSSESSES

DURABLE & NON-CONDUCTING QUALITIES
unequalled by any other asbestos, besides which it has:

- (1) Greater tensile strength
- (2) Greater specific volume
- (3) Greater resiliency

SPECIALTIES :—

ALL CHEMICALLY PURE i. e. 100% ASBESTOS

"Pluto" Blue Asbestos **Mattresses** for Locomotive
and Marine Boilers, etc.

Blue Cloth for Acid Filtration

'Bluejacket' **Sectional Covering** for steam pipes
(100% Asbestos)

THE RAW MATERIAL IS GRADED AS FOLLOWS:

"S" Crude from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length of fibre

"A" Crude from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length of fibre

"B" Crude from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. upwards in length of fibre

*Prices for Crude can be obtained on applica-
tion direct to the Cape Asbestos Co. Ltd.*

The **Cape Asbestos Co**
Limited
Morley House 28-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Telegrams:— "Incorrupt," London. Telephone City 6937

Sole Representatives for the sale
of blue manufactured goods in
America.

The United States Asbestos Co.
Manheim,
Penna.

A S B E S T O S



Rhodesia.

Bulawayo District.

| | November 1927 | |
|---|---------------------|----------|
| | Tons (2000 lbs.) | Value |
| Biltong (Vukwe Asbestos Syn. Ltd.) | 12 | £ 240 |
| Nil Desperandum & Sphinx (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd. | 712 | 15,917 |
| Pangani (J. S. Hancock) | 10 | 136 |
| Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) .. | 760 | 15,206 |
| Shabanie Under declared on adjustment to 3/31/27 | | 116,826 |
| <i>Lomagundi District.</i> | | |
| Ethel (Union & Rhod. Tr. Ltd. Oct. Nov.) | 81 | 1,610 |
| Ethel Adjustment May, Sept. 1927 | .. | 2,037 |
| Glen Loch (R. Asb. & Chrome Syn. Ltd.) .. | ½ | 30 |
| <i>Victoria District.</i> | | |
| Gath's (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.) | 508 | 10,149 |
| King (R. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd) | 339 | 6,780 |
| King Underdeclared on adj. to 3/31/27 .. | | 5,229 |
| | 2,422 | £174,160 |
| Deduct: | | |
| Gath's (R. & G. Asb. Corp. Ltd., over- declared on adj. to 3/31/27 | | 3,811 |
| | 2,422 | £170,349 |
| November 1926 | 2,115 | 38,795 |

Cyprus.

Summary of Cyprus production for the year 1927, by months:

| Tons of 2,240 lbs. each | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| January | None | July | 2,152,988 |
| February | None | August | 2,262,631 |
| March | None | September | 1,428,389 |
| April | 413.479 | October | 1,449,810 |
| May | 957.497 | November | 650,578 |
| June ... | 1,526.874 | December | 358,123 |

11,200.369

SPECIAL PROBLEMS SOLVED
ASBESTOS TEXTILES & INSULATIONS
STONE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO.
 Dorchester SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Wallingford

— A S B E S T O S —

CYPRUS ASBESTOS COMPANY
LIMITED

PRODUCTION
of
CYPRUS FIBRE
1925 - 1928



SOLE SELLING AGENTS

CYPRUS TRADING CORPORATION, Ltd.
49 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S. W. I.

A S B E S T O S

Union of South Africa.

| | November 1927 | | December 1927 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Tons | | Tons | |
| | (2000 lbs.) | Value | (2000 lbs.) | Value |
| Transvaal Amosite | 413 | £3,835 | 259 | £2,592 |
| Transvaal Chrysotile ... | 783 | 13,430 | 744 | 13,152 |
| Cape (Blue) | 614 | 13,173 | 294 | 6,050 |
| | | | 1,297 | £21,794 |
| 1926 | 1,095 | £16,680 | 989 | £18,265 |

Articles. "Misconceptions About Blue Asbestos" is the title of an article appearing in the January 28th issue of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal, and gives quite a bit of information on the mining of Blue Asbestos, particularly emphasizing the fact that Blue Asbestos Mining in order to be successful must work on small capital and use practically no machinery.

"Insulating Material for Nuts and Bolts" which appeared in a recent issue of The India Rubber Journal, shows how asbestos paper and millboard can be used to cut down the passage of heat and electric current thru nuts and bolts used in electric furnace construction.

BEST ITALIAN ASBESTOS CARDED FIBRE
White, Indurated Red or Blue

"DURACO" BRAKE & CLUTCH LININGS

THE ROCHDALE ASBESTOS CO., Limited

SHAWCLOUGH ROCHDALE
ENGLAND

*Spinners, Weavers and Manufacturers of
Asbestos in all its forms.*

Steady Market For Asbestos Waste

Always in the market for all kinds of
ASBESTOS WASTE — car lots or less

Send samples stating quantity.

If you are in need of waste will mail sample of what we have to offer.

LOUIS LEONARDIS 15 Park Row
NEW YORK CITY

Warehouse: Newark, N. J.

— A S B E S T O S —



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



Imports into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

| | January 1927 | | January 1928 | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| | (2240 lbs.) | | (2240 lbs.) | |
| Africa (Br. S.) | 209 | \$ 28,430 | 313 | \$ 70,345 |
| Africa (Port. E.) | 210 | 46,773 | 76 | 20,677 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | 49 | 7,499 |
| Canada | 13,531 | 510,115 | 12,984 | 397,382 |
| Germany | 96 | 23,969 | 62 | 16,529 |
| United Kingdom | 44 | 8,056 | 20 | 4,566 |
| | 14,090 | \$617,343 | 13,504 | \$516,998 |

Tabulation of Crude only:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|
| Africa (Br. S.) | 39 | 9,159 | 313 | 70,345 |
| Africa (Port East) | 210 | 46,773 | 76 | 20,677 |
| Canada | 417 | 119,855 | 320 | 67,741 |
| Germany | 96 | 23,969 | 62 | 16,529 |
| United Kingdom | 44 | 8,056 | 20 | 4,566 |
| | 806 | \$207,812 | 791 | \$179,858 |

The balance of material imported during January 1928 consisted of the following: From Belgium, 49 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at \$7,499; from Canada, 4,221 tons of Mill Fibre, valued at \$191,095, and 8,443 tons of lower grades, valued at \$138,546.

Manufactured Asbestos.

Yarn—

| | January 1927 | | January 1928 | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Germany | 662 | \$ 596 | ... | ... |
| Italy | ... | ... | 264 | 293 |
| United Kingdom | 25,627 | 7,434 | 48,392 | 13,735 |

Fabrics, Woven—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Germany | 99 | 136 | ... | ... |
| Italy | ... | ... | 326 | 289 |
| United Kingdom | 20,407 | 9,404 | 1,697 | 1,818 |

Packing, Fabric—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Canada | 4 | 6 | ... | ... |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | 1,077 | 318 |

March 1928

Page Thirty-nine

A S B E S T O S

Packing, not Fabric—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Austria | ... | ... | 7,794 | 2,011 |
| Germany | ... | ... | 4,310 | 1,221 |
| United Kingdom | 569 | 230 | 4,784 | 1,338 |

Paper and Millboard—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | 1,098 | 263 |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|

| January 1927 | January 1928 |
|--------------|--------------|
| Pounds Value | Pounds Value |

Shingles, Slate Wood and Lumber—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Belgium | 2,794,257 | 36,351 | 5,652,647 | 76,858 |
| Canada | 39,650 | 1,563 | ... | ... |
| France | 671,664 | 10,010 | 1,691,975 | 22,034 |
| Germany | 236,958 | 4,496 | ... | ... |
| Netherlands | 8,097 | 166 | 323,637 | 6,638 |

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 3,750,626 | 52,586 | 7,668,259 | 105,530 |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|

Asbestos Cement—

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| Belgium | 13,500 | 172 | ... | ... |
|---------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|

Other Manufactures—

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Austria | ... | ... | 810 | 302 |
| Canada | 789 | 72 | ... | ... |
| France | 10 | 20 | 913 | 50 |
| Germany | 28,649 | 2,459 | ... | ... |
| Switzerland | 550 | 140 | 368 | 109 |
| United Kingdom | 8,847 | 9,180 | 10,381 | 3,968 |

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 38,845 | 11,871 | 12,472 | 4,529 |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grand Total | 3,850,339 | \$82,435 | 7,750,473 | \$131,245 |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|

Shingles, Slate, Wood and Lumber—

January 1928

| District | Pounds | Value |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| New York | 392,263 | \$ 8,535 |
| Philadelphia | 4,556,363 | 58,258 |
| Maryland | 9,874 | 594 |
| Massachusetts | 1,058,539 | 13,384 |
| Virginia | 84,878 | 1,390 |
| Georgia | 171,959 | 2,807 |
| Florida | 438,098 | 6,881 |
| New Orleans | 904,438 | 13,021 |
| Galveston | 51,847 | 660 |

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 7,668,259 | 105,530 |
|-----------|---------|

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured Asbestos during the month of December 1927 totalled 43 tons, (2240 lbs.) valued at \$22,033, while the previous year, in December, 285 tons, valued at \$16,995 were exported.*

During the whole year 1927, 276 tons were exported,

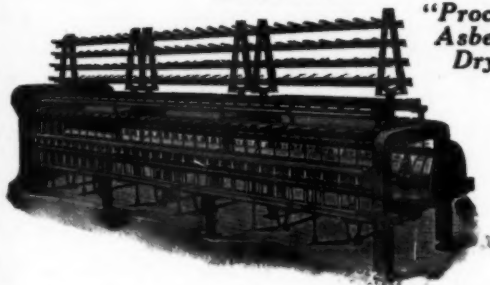
** Export figures are one month behind import figures.*

— A S B E S T O S —

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

*"Proctor"
Asbestos
Dryers*



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

Formerly Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

Seventh St. & Tabor Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nederlandsche Asbest My.

Importers of Asbestos

Crudes and Fibres

ROTTERDAM - HOLLAND

Tel. Address:
Nedam Rotterdam

P. O. BOX 803

Codes
A B.C. 5th & 6th Edition
Western Union
Lieber's Code
Lieber's Latest Code
Bentley's Complete
Phrase Code

A S B E S T O S

valued at \$48,774; while the total for 1926 was 986 tons, valued at \$85,922.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

| | December 1926 | | December 1927* | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd... | 96,988 | \$ 9,933 | 144,282 | \$ 9,611 |
| Pipe Covg. & Cement.. | 411,028 | 22,669 | 617,592 | 36,703 |
| Textiles, Yarn & Pkg.. | 160,832 | 76,487 | 99,819 | 64,191 |
| Brake & Clutch Lin'g.. | 139,520 | 93,938 | 50,653 | 33,047 |
| Asbestos Roofing | 8,420 sqs. | 56,906 | 10,344 sqs. | 88,244 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of .. | 675,307 | 40,009 | 331,880 | 26,075 |
| Other Asbestos Mfrs... | 116,900 | 24,821 | 279,724 | 21,507 |
| | Year 1926 | | Year 1927 | |
| | Pounds | Value | Pounds | Value |
| Paper, Millboard & Rollboard | 1,791,519 | \$ 153,046 | 1,576,463 | \$116,616 |
| Pipe Covering and Cement | 4,265,600 | 257,128 | 4,851,753 | 275,330 |
| Textiles, Yarn and Packing | 1,449,852 | 813,993 | 1,407,332 | 780,841 |
| Brake and Clutch Lining | 1,520,872 | 1,040,425 | 583,420 | 379,437 |
| Asbestos Roofing | 94,642 sqs. | 558,720 | 68,315 sqs. | 509,398 |
| Magnesia & Mfrs. of | 6,579,221 | 323,386 | 5,553,077 | 314,548 |
| Other Manufactures | 2,721,249 | 335,116 | 2,556,251 | 317,178 |

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

| | January 1927 | | January 1928 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| | (2000 lbs.) | | (2000 lbs.) | |
| United Kingdom | 327 | \$ 24,250 | 445 | \$ 31,720 |
| United States | 5,945 | 363,114 | 4,782 | 318,436 |
| Australia | 200 | 41,000 | 155 | 11,625 |
| Belgium | 345 | 20,915 | 190 | 17,325 |
| France | 340 | 21,200 | 755 | 56,150 |
| Germany | 341 | 39,450 | 803 | 79,660 |
| Italy | 778 | 47,765 | 10 | 6,000 |
| Japan | 620 | 33,538 | 1,090 | 61,225 |
| Netherlands | 68 | 11,425 | 60 | 6,985 |
| Sand and Waste— | 8,964 | \$575,657 | 8,290 | \$589,126 |
| United Kingdom | 380 | 9,200 | 30 | 750 |
| United States | 7,475 | 107,347 | 8,877 | 137,160 |
| Germany | 2 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Other Countries | 5 | 125 | ... | ... |
| | 7,862 | \$116,578 | 8,907 | \$137,910 |
| Grand Total | 16,826 | \$692,235 | 17,197 | \$726,036 |

ASBESTOS

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

| | January 1927 | | January 1928 | |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Tons | Value | Tons | Value |
| | (2240 lbs.) | | (2240 lbs.) | |
| From Rhodesia | 1,019 | £33,631 | 535 | £18,946 |
| From Canada | 441 | 6,802 | 356 | 5,922 |
| From Other Countries | 576 | 12,601 | 1,438 | 34,381 |
| | 2,036 | £53,034 | 2,329 | £59,249 |
| Re-Shipments | 313 | 9,807 | 243 | 8,152 |

Exports of Asbestos Manufactured Goods:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| To Netherlands | 49 | £ 4,762 | 65 | £ 4,543 |
| To France | 20 | 3,632 | 15 | 4,785 |
| To U. S. A. | 21 | 6,030 | 34 | 5,155 |
| To British India | 970 | 18,477 | 475 | 13,018 |
| To Australia | 59 | 7,551 | 45 | 8,082 |
| To Other Countries | 1,264 | 59,312 | 1,219 | 58,081 |
| | 2,383 | £99,764 | 1,853 | £93,664 |



Italian Asbestos Crude

Matchless for fineness, strength and length of the fibres (various grades—1 to 12 inches and more).

By the

Societa Cave Amianto Di Valmalenco

Sondrio, Italy

ASBESTOS

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

ASBESTOS SHINGLES, CORRUGATED SHEETS & LUMBER



TRADE MARK

MOLLITH ASBESTOS WORKS

BELGIUM

Bentley's Code Used

DETON & MOLLITH, S.A. - MOLL.

Telegram "Mollith Moll"

Birthdays. Our birthday list this month contains the following names: A. J. Bromberg, President, Crown Asbestos Corporation, New York City, whose birth day is March 19th; John P. Bolger, Vice President, Allbestos Corporation, Philadelphia, March 27th; A. W. Jack, President, Republic Asbestos Board of Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., April 8th; J. Alfred Fisher, Chairman, Bell's United Asbestos Company, Ltd. London, England, April 12th; P. H. Jamieson, Manager, Jamieson Asbestos Co., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, April 13th. To all these gentlemen we extend hearty greetings and best wishes.

The Asbestos Shingle, Slate & Sheathing Company, of Ambler, Pa., announces the election of Ralph E. Frey and J. E. Ledebauer as Vice Presidents. Mr. Frey, who has been Secretary and Sales Manager of the Company for a number of years, will continue in charge of the Company's products. H. R. Weaver has been elected Secretary.

The Pacific Asbestos & Supply Co., established 17 years, suffered a fire at the end of last year, and are now rebuilding their plant bigger and better than before. The new building covers 100 x 100 feet, is four stories, and will be completed April 1st. With their new equipment, it will be the largest plant of its kind in the Northwest.

Kaal Kloof. A large deposit of White Asbestos (Chrysotile) is reported to have been opened up at Kaal Kloof in the Kaapsche Hoop District of the Barberton area. W. H. Dudgeon has been appointed Consulting Engineer in succession to the late E. T. Weston.

Messrs. Nielson and Maynard of the Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, with whom is associated Mr. Tilden Smith, are interested in the flotation of the property

— A S B E S T O S —

and a plant to treat the asbestos is to be erected shortly. It has been stated that 40,000 tons of asbestos fibre are in sight at this property. Mr. Dudgeon reports on this property in the January 11th issue of the Mining and Industrial Magazine.

Roland Starkey, General Manager of the Turner Group of Asbestos Mines has just returned to Johannesburg after a trip to England and the Continent. It is rumored that he is arranging to erect an aerial gear to transport the output of the asbestos direct from the Amianthus Mine to the Railway Depot, thus eliminating an ox wagon transport haul of 15 miles.

Asbestos Covering & Textile Company. It has just leaked out that Warren N. Bolster, President of the Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, was married on December 31, 1927, thus winding up a successful year in a most fitting manner.

Johns-Manville Corporation, announce the removal of their Newark District Office to Military Park Building, 60 Park Place, Newark, N. J. Their new telephone number is Market 7120.

Federal Asbestos & Insulating Company of Milwaukee, has acquired several buildings of former Johns-Manville works at Thirty-second and State Street, and will rebuild the entire area as an additional production unit. The cost of the new buildings is estimated at \$75,000.

Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Limited. Philippe Paradis, President of the Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Lachine, P. Q., Canada, in December 1927 was appointed to the Dominion Senate taking his seat at the opening of the Dominion Parliament on January 20th.

C. W. Poe Company, Cleveland, Ohio., distributors of Banroc heat and cold insulation products, report gratifying expansion, they now having offices in Buffalo, New York, Dayton, Toledo and Columbus.

New Deposits. Much activity is reported from Africa in the locating of new Asbestos deposits, especially in Rhodesia.

B. E. Scott recently returned from the Bechuanaland Protectorate where he reports much activity in the vicinity of Kanye.

Dudley J. Inskipp some weeks ago visited the Fort Victoria District on behalf of Bell's and reported favorably on certain blocks of claims. Prescott Upton, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., has also visited this district, in the interests of Messrs. Murie & Epstein, and was well impressed with the outlook.

Thirteen blocks of asbestos claims, including the Sapientia and Balmoral block, are reported as having been purchased by a Belgian Company thru the medium of Hayden Williams.

The United Asbestos Syndicate and the Murie Asbestos Syndicate have recently been formed for the purpose of acquiring asbestos claims in this district, and the South African General Investment and Trust Company is reported to have acquired an option on some blocks of claims in the same vicinity, two engineers having been asked to report on the property.

— A S B E S T O S —

The Pyramid Asbestos Company at a recent meeting of its stockholders decided to make application to the secretary of state to change its name to the Pyramid Asbestos and Roofing Company. E. E. Richards of Lake Charles was elected president, B. R. Moses, also of Lake Charles, was elected vice president and W. H. Clark, vice president, secretary and sales manager. A. A. Thornton was elected treasurer and assistant secretary. Miss Billie Christenson was elected to the board of directors.

U. S. Government vs. Asbestos Firms. Suit was filed in the Federal Court of New York City, on Saturday, March 3rd, according to New York papers, accusing seven corporations and four individuals of having created a monopoly in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the Wilson Tariff act, in the sale of asbestos in the United States. The defendants are The Asbestos Corporation Limited, Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Ltd., Johns-Manville Corporation, Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Keasbey & Mattison Company, Dillon, Read & Co., Clarence Dillon, DuVal R. Goldthwaite, Richard V. Mattison and George D. Crabbs.

It is alleged that Mr. Goldthwaite, as an agent for Dillon, Read & Co. and Clarence Dillon, obtained contracts from the Canadian Johns-Manville Corporation, Quebec Asbestos Corporation and Keasbey & Mattison Company, which gave them the option to purchase the surplus supplies of these three producers for five years, and that it was arranged that these contracts should be assigned by Goldthwaite to the Asbestos Corporation when it was organized.

This assignment was made, it is charged, on November 20, 1925, and effectively consolidated the entire surplus supply of Canadian asbestos over the amount actually consumed in the manufacturing industries of the Johns-Manville Co., the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. and the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

It was also agreed, the complaint asserts, that the three American companies and their Canadian subsidiaries would purchase all the surplus required by them from the Asbestos Corporation during the five year period.

It is charged that in November 1925, presumably at the time the contracts were signed, the defendants agreed upon a schedule of enhanced prices affecting all grades of asbestos, said schedule to be in effect in respect to all sales of asbestos in the United States and elsewhere.

The Government charges that the Asbestos Corporation was "an instrumentality created to carry into effect the purpose of the combination and conspiracy."

The Government, it is stated, seeks a decree adjudging all of the defendants guilty of a violation of the anti-trust laws and asks for a nullification of the contracts obtained by Dillon, Read & Co. and assigned to the Asbestos Corporation Limited. It also asks the Court for an order restraining the latter corporation

ASBESTOS

from engaging in the business of importing asbestos into the United States and to prevent the American companies from making any agreement relative to the prices at which they would sell asbestos to the consuming public or keeping them in control of the asbestos importation into this country.

The Asbestos & Electrical Fittings Co., Ltd., of London, on March 1st moved from No. 5 to No. 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London.

Russia. The U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in its Foreign Trade Notes No. 181, issued March 3rd, publishes a page article "Russia—Prospects of Asbestos Industry." There is, however, nothing particularly new in the article.

Peak Mine, Rhodesia. We understand that this property, containing for the most part slip fibre only, has just been sold to Australian interests for £10,000.

Association of Brake Lining Manufacturers in England. It has been decided to form an association of Brake Lining Manufacturers in England with a view to protecting and promulgating the interests of brake lining manufacturers generally, somewhat on the lines of the Brake Lining Association in America. One of the chief objects will be the pooling of information as to dimensions of Brake Lining for the different cars on the market, as it is found that very frequently incorrect information is given when placing orders.

We regard this as a most important step in the right direction for the protection of manufacturers' interests and their action will ultimately prove to the benefit of the public generally.

Union Mining & General Trust mentioned in December "ASBESTOS" has, we are told, very close connections with Glasgow, where some well-known local business men are on the Board of Directors. The Company works the asbestos property "Norma" in Rhodesia and the shares were introduced on the stock markets some two or three months ago. From all reports the Company's prospects appear to be excellent, as the shares have recently been somewhat lively.

Turner Brothers Asbestos Company Limited, on January 18th entertained the representatives of twenty-six newspapers and trade journals, on the occasion of the opening by the Company of a new canteen for their work people.

The canteen has been constructed as far as possible with asbestos cement made in the works. The building has a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100 feet. On the ground floor are garage accommodation for 24 cars, storage room for 500 cycles, lavatories, baths, cloak-rooms, etc. Dining accommodation for 1,000 is provided on the upper floor, there being a main dining room 80' x 60', two smaller rooms for male and female staff and a private dining room.

Samuel Turner, Chairman of the Board, who presided at the luncheon given the newspaper men, remarked that only once in fifty years had the company been involved in a dispute with its employees which had not been settled amicably.

African & European Investment Co., according to the London

— A S B E S T O S —

Press, has every reason to believe that asbestos deposits will be found on its three farms. Platinum has already been found in quantities which suggest a payable proposition. The Company has an issued capital of over £1,500,000 and an initial dividend of 5% was paid for 1926.

W. S. Lockwood, has recently resigned as advertising manager of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, with whom he has been connected for the last ten years.

Johns-Manville Corporation. A. V. Farr, formerly Vice President of the Chrome Alloy Tube Corporation, New York City, has been appointed manager of the sales promotion department of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

The sales promotion department of this company, formerly called the advertising department, has been divided into three sections—the market analysis section, advertising section and display section. Kenneth Dyke, formerly with the advertising department of the United States Rubber Company, New York, will head the advertising section with the title of advertising manager.

Stone Industrial Equipment Company. Felix Halle, one of best known packing salesmen in the Eastern states, formerly with Johns-Manville Corporation covering the New England states for 17 years, has joined the force of the Stone Industrial Equipment Company. Mr. Halle will have charge of the asbestos textile, packing, and power specialty departments. He will make his headquarters in Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS

Insulating Construction. No. 1,654,137. Granted on December 27th, to L. B. McMillan, Larchmont, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Filed January 10, 1925. Serial No. 1,512.

Wall Construction. No. 1,654,029. Granted on December 27th, 1927, to Harold S. Ashenhurst, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Insulex Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 16, 1925. Serial No. 9,644. Does not contain Asbestos.

Soundproof Wall. No. 1,654,030. Granted on December 27, 1927 to Harold S. Ashenhurst, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Insulex Corporation, Chicago, Ill. Filed March 6, 1926. Serial No. 92,691. Does not contain Asbestos.

Insulating Buildings. No. 1,654,522. Granted on January 3rd, 1928, to Harold S. Ashenhurst, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Insulex Corporation, Chicago. Filed September 10, 1924. Serial No. 736-893. Does not contain Asbestos.

Friction Covering and Insert. No. 1,655,827. Granted on January 10, to F. C. Stanley, Fairfield, Conn., assignor to Raybestos Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed August 7, 1925. Serial No. 48,765. An insert for a friction member comprising braided asbestos yarn, the fibres of which are held together by a suitable binder.

Packing. No. 1,655,589. Granted on January 10th, to William

— A S B E S T O S —

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PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE

WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

— A S B E S T O S —

Robert Beldam, Hounslow, England, assignor to Beldam Asbestos Company, a British Company. Filed Jan. 14, 1926. Serial No. 81,231, and in Great Britain April 6, 1925. Description upon request.

Wallboard. No. 1,657,193. Granted on January 24th, to Paul Beshers, El Paso, Ill. Filed April 22, 1927. Serial No. 185,748. A wallboard comprising an insulating body of cork, a fireproof facing of asbestos affixed in juxtaposition to one surface of said body and a surfacing material of plaster affixed in juxtaposition to the opposite surface of said body.

BUILDING STATISTICS

Figures for contracts awarded in January show a slight increase in floor space, with slight decrease in number of projects and value, over December.

For instance during January contracts were awarded for 11,799 projects, with floor space of 63,716,900 sq. ft. and value of \$427,168,700.

During December contracts were awarded for 12,275 projects, with floor space of 63,200,200 square feet, valued at \$477,363,800.

January 1928 shows a substantial increase over January 1927, figures for the latter month being 9,276 projects, 53,262,600 square feet of floor space, valued at \$384,455,400.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

During January 1928 production of automobiles in the United States and Canada totalled 233,502 (225,039 in the United States and 9,463 in Canada.)

This was a slight decrease from January 1927 when 254,302 vehicles were produced (238,926 in the United States and 14,376 in Canada), but showed a most satisfactory increase over the previous month, December 1927, when but 136,982 vehicles were produced (133,547 in the United States and 3,435 in Canada).

The production for January 1928 consisted of 205,737 passenger cars and 27,765 trucks. It must be remembered that the figures for trucks, include ambulances, funeral cars, fire apparatus, street sweepers and buses. Taxicabs are included under passenger cars.

December 1927 production consisted of 108,356 passenger cars, and 28,626 trucks, from which it will be seen that the increase was in the passenger car division, the figure for trucks being actually lower than that for December.

WANTED—An executive with some cash and lots of push, to help put on foot an Amphibole Asbestos proposition; lots of it near railroad. Have Chemist and Engineers reports. The greatest opportunity in the South. Address 707 Setliff Place, Nashville, Tenn.

ASBESTOS

THIS AND THAT

It may be that a woman has a smaller stock of words than a man, but think of the turnover.

The only reason, says the Nashville Banner, that a great many American families don't own an elephant, is that they have never been offered one for a dollar down and easy weekly payments.

A man never knows what queer ideas he has until he overhears his wife explaining them to her neighbor.

Insulation contractors like to know when increases are given to asbestos workers in other cities. So keep us posted on what is going on in the labor end in your own city.

A prominent politician once said that "What this country needs is a good five cent cigar." We add to that, "and asbestos sheets and pillow cases, so that we may smoke in bed."—Asbestos Worker.

One of our advertisers expresses himself as delighted with the number of inquiries received from the readers of "ASBESTOS."

"We are convinced that there is a very definite field of utility for blue asbestos," says the head of a large asbestos manufacturing concern.

Joe: How do you like your job as a salesman?

Jim: Oh it's dandy. You meet some fine fellows at the hotels and have lots of fun in the evenings, but what I don't like is calling on those store managers.—Lightnin' News.

Wanted: A correspondent thoroly familiar with the Rhodesian Asbestos Fields, who will supply news notes, information on market conditions, etc., concerning Rhodesian Asbestos. We will gladly quote rates, etc., on application.

— A S B E S T O S —



Asbestos Prepared Roofing

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- 4 Ply Fire Chief Asbestos Roofing, Burlap Center
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- Asbescoat No. 67 Base Felt
- Asbestos No. 30 Base Felt
- Asbestos No. 35 Base Felt
- 2 Ply White Seal Asbestos Base Felt
- 2 Ply Black Seal Asbestos Base Felt

H. F. WATSON COMPANY

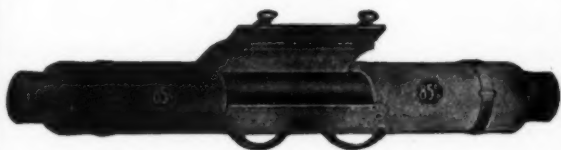
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